

Zion's Herald.

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Zion's Herald.

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The Outlook.

The Master of Balliol.

Benjamin Jowett, one of the foremost classical scholars of Great Britain and the honored head of Balliol, the great college of Oxford, was born at Camberwell, London, in 1817, and died there Oct. 1. He will be remembered as one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews" a generation ago, and as the translator of Thucydides and Plato. For the first work he was roundly denounced as a heretic. In spite of that he wrote commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Thessalonians which have received the favor of Christian scholars. But his enduring fame will rest on his marvelous translation of the "Dialogues" and the "Laws," by which, as Sir John Lubbock said, he has made Plato an English classic.

Outbreak in Morocco.

Of late the relations between the Spanish authorities and the natives in Morocco have been strained. To make themselves secure, the former decided to strengthen the fortifications at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco. Anticipating the movement of troops from Spain, 6,000 of the natives, on Oct. 2, attacked the fort garrisoned by not more than 400 men. The Spanish troops fought through the day without relief. At evening the citizens volunteered and organized to resist. The Moors then made a desperate attempt to carry the citadel. Though the insurgents carried Remington rifles, the Spanish artillery made terrible havoc in their ranks. When the enemy came close to the wall, the great gate swung open, and the cavalry charged with tremendous effect, breaking their ranks and making fearful slaughter. The attacking party belonged to the Riff tribe, in the mountains of northern Morocco, over whom the Sultan has slight control. The offending tribe will no doubt be severely handled by the Spanish authorities, to prevent similar outbreaks in the future. Troops from Spain are hastening to the scene of action in considerable numbers; and meantime the Moors have sued for peace. The loss on the Moorish side has been very considerable.

The Plebiscite of Ontario.

In intelligence, enterprise and real stamina of character Ontario leads in the Dominion of Canada. We see this, for one thing, in the advance of the temperance sentiment. The prohibitory idea has taken a strong hold upon the people. To ascertain the real strength of their conviction a plebiscite has been ordered for December and January next. The convention of prohibitionists, held last week in Toronto, really began the campaign of reform. The vote to be taken will have no legal effect, but will ascertain somewhat more definitely the will of the people on the abstract question. It is like the Swiss Referendum before the passage of the law. A strong majority either way cannot fail to determine the course of Parliament, while a light vote or a small majority would leave the members free to act on their individual preferences. One thing is certain, the people of Ontario are moving, in ever-increasing force, on the saloon as the great curse of the country which ought to be suppressed.

The Gulf Hurricane.

On Oct. 3 another unprecedented tempest raged in the far South. The path of the storm extended along the Gulf in lower Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The centers of utmost violence were in the Plaquemine and St. Bernard parishes, at the mouth of the Mississippi below New Orleans, and at Biloxi and Mobile. The coast there is low and the land level far in from tide water. As a result, the uplifted floods swept like a besom over vast sections, destroying crops and stock, and sweeping away the frail habitations of the fishermen and agricultural laborers. The country was a garden in many places before the cyclone, and now utter desolation extends along its track. The property destroyed is estimated at \$5,000,000. More than two thousand lives were lost, and vast numbers of the living are left in a destitute condition—homeless, hungry and naked, making a fresh call for large charity. The destitution will be long felt, and the repair of the damage will be slow. At the path of the storm followed the shore, its violence was not felt in New Orleans; but in Biloxi not less than eight hundred perished, and much property was destroyed. At Mobile the movement was very strong, causing much damage in the city and vicinity.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Fourth Annual Convention of First General Conference District.

REV FREDERICK N. UPHAM.

HISTORIC Plymouth, the home of the Pilgrims, welcomed and most hospitably entertained a thronging host of enthusiastic young Methodists last Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 3 and 4. The Epworth conventions are coming to be the Young Folks' Annual Conferences. The connectional spirit enthuses, the loyal fervor is enhanced, and Wesley's sons and daughters come to glory more and more in their blessed heritage.

The First District comprises the six New England Conferences and the Italy Conference. One hundred and twenty-nine chapters sent 441 delegates. If any mistake be made in these figures, it is not a large one, for they were carefully gathered. Vermont from her Green Mountains sent 3 delegates to represent as many Leagues. New Hampshire's sturdy Methodists had 24 of her best to speak for ten chapters. Maine was not behind in the quality of her 23 from eight societies. Little Rhodey mustered 39 from a full dozen churches; Eastern Connecticut sent 18 delegates from four churches; while Massachusetts enrolled 334 happy Epworthians from ninety-two pastoral charges.

The town needs no eulogistic mention. To attempt it were "a work of supererogation." We leave Plymouth Rock safely grounded in its sandy bed and more securely encircled in the hearts of a loyal American people, and pass on to the church.

Plymouth Methodists have good sense. They have put the church edifice on the principal street, and on a corner too, and, best of all, right in front of the Court House Square, the chief place of all the town. And, further, they have a church for work — get every part of it means something. The arrangements for the entertainment of the guests were thoroughly perfected and thoroughly carried out. Decorations were in good taste. A dainty souvenir table found many customers, and somebody must have turned many an honest penny."

Promptly at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon

Convention Opened,

with Rev. Geo. S. Butters, the president, in the chair. Rev. O. A. Farley, of Whitman, conducted the devotions. Bros. Butters and Knight also offered fervent prayer. The welcome needed no volting, but still it was better than the pastor of the church, Rev. J. H. Newland. He did it finely. "Plymouth Rock," he said, "welcomes you today. Plymouth Rock welcomes the foreigner because it is itself a foreigner to the geological formation of this coast. The famous boulder was brought down to this spot by the ice floes from the north." In conclusion he presented the presiding officer with a gavel made from the wood of the old "town tree," which fell in 1885. The response was by Rev. Geo. S. Butters. "We are glad," he said, "to come to this grand old town. Our hearts have thrilled as we have read the story of the Pilgrims. We have heard also of the remarkable work of the Plymouth Chapter. We do not come to instruct the people of Plymouth in matters of theology, but we hope to get inspiration from you and add some inspiration to your lives."

The convention machinery was well oiled and in good running order in a few minutes. In fact, promptness characterized every session. After the appointment of various committees the convention once again engaged in prayer and hearty song, preparatory to hearing

The Convention Sermon.

The committee of arrangements were most fortunate in their choice of a preacher — Rev. Dr. Olin A. Curtis, professor of Systematic Theology in Boston University. The occasion was one of which any man might be proud — an unusual opportunity for far-reaching influences. To the height of the hour Dr. Curtis at once arose, and maintained throughout his entire sermon an elevated, inspiring thoughtfulness and a most lucid and powerful expression.

The text was 2 Timothy 4: 7: "I have kept the faith." Long before faith we find the spirit of faith. This spirit is instinctive in all men. Even among many of the lower orders of creation something akin to this spirit is apparent. One has said somewhat extravagantly, yet suggestively, "Every bird that builds its nest tries to tell the name of God." Skepticism is, therefore, an abnormal thing — no root down at the bottom of things. We believe faith as one of those things with which we are born. The Professor here quoted from Emerson's Threnody, and said that while it was not distinctly a Christian poem, it expressed the crisis to which every thinking person must come — faith in the future, or sight of the present. The close distinction between the man of faith and the man of presumption must be made. The former goes out into the unseen, but keeps fast hold of the seen; the latter fools with the facts and is a meddler with reality. Ferris kept close to every law of mechanics, but made a large venture into the hitherto unaccomplished. So with the man of faith. Like the Ferris Wheel he has a mighty foundation with an equally bold venture toward the skies. This venture of faith is made upon the basis of holiness, not upon mere reality or utility. Upon this principle true prayer is offered. I personally believe that prayer has just as much physical power as in the days of Elijah. "They will be done" underlies all true supplication.

Rev. John A. Bowler, of New Hampshire, conducted the morning prayer service. Mr. W. M. Flanders, the treasurer, reported all bills paid and \$85 on hand. Of the 700 chapters — in round numbers — only 343 have made any reply to the request for funds. Nearly 50 per cent, therefore, are delinquent.

Rev. F. H. Knight, general secretary, spoke of the difficulty in getting at accurate statistics because of carelessness in returning the figures. The League throughout the district has reached the limit that could reasonably be expected at present, so that all growth

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Rev. F. H. Knight.

Rev. Frederick Harrison Knight, the newly-elected president of the First General Conference District Epworth League, was born in Saco, Maine. He received the degree of A. B. after a course of study at Dartmouth College, and in 1885 he graduated as a Bachelor of Sacred Theology from the Theological School of Boston University. He preached in the Vermont Conference for a brief time, and has had very successful pastorates in Wollaston, Jamaica Plain and Springfield in the New England Conference. He is now serving upon his third year of a prosperous term at Grace Church, Springfield. For several years he has been general secretary of the First District, and his promotion to the presidency is both natural and merited. As a speaker Mr. Knight is keen, thoughtful, and always interesting. He believes in aggressive Christianity.

hereafter must be somewhat proportionate to the growth of the churches. In nearly all the places of any size chapters are instituted. From many churches come the cheering words that the League is giving great help to the pastors, especially in revival work. The varied departments are being fairly well worked, though lack of system and definiteness hinders greatly. Bro. Knight said that the hearty amens that accompanied the delivering of the Professor's sermon were but the forerunner of the holy enthusiasm which broke out at its close, when as if from one soul, in grand old Coronation, "All hail the power of Jesus' name" broke forth in ringing melody.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Walter Elia, presiding elder of the New Bedford District.

Then came the time for

The Walks about Plymouth.

These walks were undertaken with much of the reverence and enthusiasm that would characterize a "walk about Zion;" for is not this "holy ground?" With banners aloft — more than a score of them — a long line of Epworthians filed two by two along the historic streets. At the National Monument Bro. Newland gave an interesting historical address. Thence on to Burial Hill, and again serving upon his third year of a prosperous term at Grace Church, Springfield. For several years he has been general secretary of the First District, and his promotion to the presidency is both natural and merited. As a speaker Mr. Knight is keen, thoughtful, and always interesting. He believes in aggressive Christianity.

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3d Vice-president, Rev. W. J. YATES, New London, Conn.

4th Vice-president, Mr. JOHN LEGG, Worcester, Mass.

General Secretary, REV. FREDERICK N. UPHAM, Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary, REV. MERRITT C. BEALE, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, MR. W. M. FLANDERS, Newton Centre, Mass.

Auditor, MR. F. H. ALBEE, Boston.

Supt. of Junior Leagues, MRS. ANNIE E. SMILEY, Ipswich, Mass.

After Rev. W. I. Haven had offered a comprehensive and tender prayer, the convention adjourned sine die.

The Reception.

Though the convention had nominally adjourned, a great many stayed over to the splendid reception given to the delegates by the local League. The Plymouth brass band headed a long procession of Epworth young people, and led them with stirring music from the church to the Armory of the Standish Guards. An immense company greeted the newly-elected officers, who sat as composedly as modest men could upon the elevated platform, "the observant of all observers."

Pastor Newland undertook the unbottling of the effervescent, official oratory, and he did pretty well, escaping with scarce a hit from flying bon mots or mild retort. The band furnished fine music and the young ladies elegant refreshments. The brethren just elected — Sister Smiley had gone home — took their stand before the platform, and the Methodist processional and hand-shaking began.

The whole affair was finely planned and perfectly carried out.

Personalia.

— Rev. George E. Brightman and Mrs. Brightman seemed to be holding a continuous reception at the convention. They lived in Plymouth for three happy years previous to last April — that's the reason.

— Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Thirkield and his wife, daughter of the late Bishop Gilbert Haven, were honored visitors during the entire session.

— The modest little gray bonnet of the deaconess called the attention of many to the presence of one of those "sisters of Jesus" in the convention. (See Matthew 12: 50.)

— Rev. J. A. Bowler, of New Hampshire Conference, made a good point when he forcibly turned the thoughts of the delegates to the needs of the lumbermen in northern New Hampshire. Mrs. W. A. Loyne, Jefferson, N. H., will gladly furnish all information.

— The courtesy of the press representatives was marred. The gentlemen representing the Boston Herald and Boston Globe were unfriendly in their intelligent observations and reports. The Boston Traveler, represented by Mr. Geo. W. Penniman, of Brockton, gave very elaborate and correct accounts of all proceedings, and showed good cuts of some of the officers.

— Thirty-five preachers were counted in attendance upon the convention.

— Rev. Dr. J. W. Webb, of Providence, was a most interested listener at the convention. His sturdy, stalwart and thoughtful mien lent dignity to the meeting.

— Rev. R. H. Howard, of Newton Lower Falls, Mass., with his parishioner, Rev. William Twombly, entered heartily into the spirit of the convention.

— Said one brother: "If I were Bro. Douglass, I should be really embarrassed because my wife was so smart." He doesn't feel it any, for he keeps step with Mrs. Douglass very easily.

— It was with sincere regret that the convention heard Rev. G. S. Butters announce his determination not to accept the presidency for another year. Only this declination kept the delegates from making him their unanimous choice. His administration has been a success. A more affable, devoted, cultured and Christian gentleman would be hard to find.

— The election of Rev. F. H. Knight as president was readily conceded to be just the right thing to be done. No one doubts his fitness for, and consecration to, the work. The State of Maine may well congratulate herself that one of her sons holds this honored position. New Hampshire is to be congratulated, for she was his Alma Mater; and Vermont should be pleased in that she taught him first to preach; Massachusetts gladly calls him her own now. Bro. Knight is pre-eminently a New England man.

— Time would Fail Me to Tell of

Plymouth's cordial hospitality.

Dr. Kendig's urbanity.

The union accompanying Dr. Bates' exhortation.

Miscellaneous.

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

REV. STEPHEN J. HERREN.

THE last days of the Parliament of Religions were in some respects the most interesting of the whole session. It was noticeable that more attention was given to Christianity than had been accorded it earlier in the congress. The presentations of the various "other" religions had been made, and though there was no purpose to ignore any other system, the chief place in the last day or two was given to the religion of Jesus. The programs were of a very high order, and the discussions proceeded in good spirit. A. M. Powell, of the Society of Friends, spoke on "The Grounds of Sympathy and Fraternity among Religious Men"; Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of New York, had a paper on "International Justice and Amity"; Rev. Henry H. Jesup, D. D., of Beirut, Syria, discussed "The Religious Mission of the English-speaking Nations"; Dr. D. J. Burrell, of New York, showed "What Christianity has wrought for America"; Dr. G. F. Pentecost considered "The Present Outlook of Religions"; H. K. Carroll, LL. D., presented statistical statements of the condition of the churches. Monday, Dr. Philip Schaff offered a paper on "The Reunion of Christendom," and Rev. George T. Caudlin, a missionary at Tientsin, China, spoke on "The Bearings of Religious Unity upon the Work of Missions." He made a vigorous plea for so no sort of united effort among the churches engaged in foreign missionary work, and mentioned the advantages of such union, concerning which he said: —

"The union of parent churches will mean very substantial economy in church expenditure, and set free very considerable funds for the great cause of Gospel missions. We could easily imagine combinations of churches already in close union, which would result in saving of finances, by which they could easily double their contributions to mission work. Fancy the \$2,000,000, the present Christian army, which the greater crusade has engaged in \$1,000,000. Union would result in a much more systematic mapping out of missionary fields and much more complete co-operation among individual missionaries than exists at present. The number of Protestant missionaries in India, China, in Japan, they overlap each other to a very considerable degree. They travel past one another's stations to preach the Gospel. I great heathen cities they establish separate and what must be to some extent rival centres of evangelization."

Rev. Dr. Luther T. Townsend, of Baltimore, read an uncompromising paper on "The Persistence of Bible Orthodoxy." It was a strong defense of "a creed based on the manifest teachings of the Bible," and an indirect plea for a life harmonizing with the teachings of that creed. He said: —

"What is needed today is not a restoration of Biblical orthodoxy, but churches and men who are really Christians. This was originally announced, without any reservation, in the Declaration of Sentiments, which Christians, of course, will hold dear. What homes there would be in our land, and what a glorious epoch it would be if Christianity, as Christ gave it to the world, were enthroned in all hearts and in all homes."

Tuesday another sturdy champion of Christianity stood forth and proudly defended the system which we hold dear. Prof. W. C. Wilkinson spoke on "The Attitude of Christianity to Other Religions," and because he did not deal in platitudes, but struck many a brave blow, he attracted no little harsh criticism to himself. Here are two paragraphs from his speech: —

"Before bidding you farewell, I want to express a wish: may the good feelings you have shown me so many times, may they, through my unworthy personality, spread to the people of my country, whom you know so little and whom I love so much. If I ask that, it is because I am a man of your country, prevail among the people of your country. A patriot said the other day that Russians thought that all Americans were angels, and that Americans thought all Russians were brutes. Now, once in awhile, these angels and these brutes come into contact and both are surprised in their expectations. We see that you are certainly not angels, and you see we are not quite as much brute as you thought we were."

Mr. Kinzo Ringe Hirai, a Japanese Buddhist who does not hesitate to acknowledge that he has organized a movement against Christianity in Japan, spoke farewell words for the Japanese delegation of Buddhists. His speech contained this significant paragraph: —

"We cannot but admire the tolerant forbearance and compassion of the people of the civilized West. You are the pioneers in human history. You have achieved an assembly of the world's religions, and we believe your next step will be toward the ideal goal of this parliament—the realization of international justice. We ourselves desire to witness its fulfillment in our lifetime, and to greet you again with our deepest admiration."

The attitude, therefore, of Christianity toward religions other than itself is an attitude of universal, absolute, eternal, unapportionable hostility, while toward men everywhere the attitude of false religions by no means excepted, its attitude is an attitude of grace, mercy, peace for whosoever will. How many may be found that will, is a problem which Christianity leaves unsolved. On the contrary, however, it affords encouraging Christians jocosely and gratefully to entertain, on behalf of the erring, that relieved and sympathetic sentiment which the poet has taught to call the 'larger hope.'"

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the next speaker, and took occasion at the beginning of her address to administer a verbal castigation to Prof. Wilkinson for his bold utterances. She made a generous speech, however, and won much applause, as she would have done if she had but stood before the audience. Such is the fascination she has for those who have come to know and love her for her many good words and works.

Kinzo Ringe Hirai, a Japanese Buddhist, read a paper on "Synthetic Religion," which he concluded with this statement: —

"Members of this great auxiliary assembly here are to worship together. The lamb and the lion shall do it together. Looking more intently, some of us behold a strange thing—the paradox, the anomaly—Christian a Buddhist and the Buddhist a Christian; the Muslim a Christian, and the Christian a Muslim. To this how bows his head, the Christian kneels, the Brahman prays; before her the habits of sects and creeds fall off, for she is pure and naked—she is the one truth resurrected from the mingled heart and interchanged

mind of the world's great parliament of religions."

Wednesday was the last day, and brought out the largest audiences of the session. At the morning hour it was expected that Prof. Henry Drummond would read his paper on "Christianity and Evolution," and accordingly there was great wrangling among the people for eligible seats. But the young Scotch professor did not appear. He preferred to send in his paper and have it read by some one else.

The best paper of the day was probably that of Dr. George D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, on "Christ the Utterer of Mankind."

The crowning event of the parliament occurred Wednesday evening. It was the closing session, and was in many respects a memorable and historic circumstance. The two main halls of the Art Palace were crowded, and hundreds of people must have been unable to gain entrance. The more impressive exercises were held in the Hall of Columbus, though the speeches were repeated in the Hall of Washington. The platform was crowded with the representatives of the various religions of the world, whose faces and names have become quite familiar during the seventeen days of the parliament. The impressively tender exercises of farewell were conducted by Mr. C. C. Bonney, the president of the World's Congress auxiliary, and by Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, the chairman of the parliament. The services were made more significant and impressive by the singing of the Apollo Club under the leadership of Prof. W. L. Tomlins. The exercises began with a chorus by the Apollo Club: "Lift up your Heads, O Ye Gates," at the conclusion of which the assembly arose and engaged in silent prayer, after which the Apollo Club sang Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light." Then came the farewell speech-making. The first speaker was Dr. A. W. Moterie, of London, who spoke very felicitously. He said: —

"Here on the platform have sat as brethren the representatives of churches and sects which during bygone centuries have cursed one another, and scarcely a word has been spoken from any of them which could possibly have offended any of the others. I do not say that this is the case, but, if occasionally something was said which had better left unsaid, no harm was done. It only served to kindle into a flame of general and universal enthusiasm your brotherly love. It seemed an important lesson to learn that the world has been saved. You have shown us that you do not believe in impossibilities. It could not have been realized but for you. It could not have been realized but for your sympathy and your enthusiasm."

Mr. Protap Chunder Mozumdar, of the Brahmo-Somaj of India, followed with an earnest, clear-cut address. He was of opinion that the parliament had refuted forever the charge of materialism which is laid against the age in general and against America in particular, and that "the unity of purpose and feeling unmistakably shown in the harmonious proceedings teaches that men with opposite views, denominations with contradictory principles and histories, can form one congregation, one household, one body, for however short a time, when animated by one spirit. Who is or what is that spirit? It is the spirit of God Himself. This unity of man with man is the unity of man with God, and the unity of man with man in God is the kingdom of heaven."

Prince Serge Wolkonsky spoke for Russia, a country whose people are the constant recipients of unkind criticism at the hands of Americans. He said on this point: —

"Before bidding you farewell, I want to express a wish: may the good feelings you have shown me so many times, may they, through my unworthy personality, spread to the people of my country, whom you know so little and whom I love so much. If I ask that, it is because I am a man of your country, prevail among the people of your country. A patriot said the other day that Russians thought that all Americans were angels, and that Americans thought all Russians were brutes. Now, once in awhile, these angels and these brutes come into contact and both are surprised in their expectations. We see that you are certainly not angels, and you see we are not quite as much brute as you thought we were."

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crowning that grand project with success. Come here I had many obstacles to overcome, many struggles to make. You must not think me ignorant. I only dare to destroy universal fraternity? So long as the sun and moon continue to shine, all friends of truth must be willing to fight courageously for this great principle. I do not know how often you are asked in this hall, but our sons have been so pleased and I am sure that I hope they may be again united in the life hereafter. Now I pray that 8,000,000 deities protecting the beautiful cherry tree country of Japan may protect you and your government forever, and with this I bid you good-by."

Mr. H. Dharmapala, of Ceylon, who was one of the most cultured and most popular of the Oriental representatives at the congress, believed the parliament had achieved a stupendous work and had realz'd the Utopian idea of the poet and visionary. He said by way of a word of final counsel: —

"Learn to think without prejudice, love all things for love's sake, express your convictions fearlessly, lead a life of purity and the sunlight of truth will illuminate you. If theology and dogma stand in your way the search of truth, put them aside. Be earnest and work out your own salvation with diligent study and the fruits of holiness will be yours."

Rev. George T. Caudlin, of Tientsin, China, who said many sensible things on the ways and means of foreign mission work, said, in his speech of parting: —

"The conventional idea of religion which obtains among Christians the world over is that Christianity is true, all other religions false; that Christianity is of God, while other religions are of the devil; or else, with a little spicule of moderation, that Christianity is the salvation of the soul, while other religions are the destruction of the body. We must, however, remember that the minister does the reading and the praying and the preaching, the choir does the singing, and the people are supposed to do the listening and look after the contribution-box. As an offset we have tried here and there that weak and sickly thing known as a praise-service, but the congregations who are attracted by such means afford little satisfaction to the thoughtful or observant man. Our people must have more to do in the general public service. To keep awake for an hour and a half and drop a nickel in the box as it passes mournfully by are commendable things, but there is a more excellent way."

Written at the close of the Mills meetings in Concord, Sept. 18, 1893.

who have investigated more closely, say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1500 and died about 1572—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew of France, 1572-52.

HYMN OF THANKSGIVING FOR REVIVAL POWER.

Tune: "The Solid Rock."

REV. S. C. KEELER.

We thank Thee, Lord, our prayer is heard, In this delightful, blessed hour,

As promised in Thy holy Word—

On us has come Thy gift of power.

CHORUS:

The pentecostal power is here,

All glory to the Saviour dear,

The pentecostal power is here.

Blest Spirit! from the Father's love,

All pledge of all we need beside,

Till called to dwell with Him above,

In every trusting heart abide!

To keep us ever as Thine own,

We trust, O Christ, Thy mighty grace,

Thy strength to us Thou wilt make known,

For every day and every place.

To Him conformed who for us bled

His life the pattern to be given,

His righteous ways we gladly tread,

And find solace on earth our heaven.

We thank Thee, Lord, our prayer is heard,

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Our Book Table.

OUR GREAT WEST: A Study of the Present Conditions and Future Possibilities of the New Commonwealth and Capitals in the United States. By Julian Ralph. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$2.50.

Mr. Ralph has marvelous capacity for description. He presents a locality or city as in a picture. The reader is able to see it, and once feels familiar with what is described. The book presents, as it were, a series of photographs of the country from Chicago to the Pacific. In the selection of localities and cities to be described he displays admirable judgment. Chicago and the capitals and commonwealths east and west of the Rockies come first. He passes over the region visited by Lewis and Clark, Irving and Parkman, but the old conditions have disappeared. The Indian, the buffalo, and many all sorts of wild game have disappeared, and in place of these are vast cattle ranches, cultivated fields, and large cities like Seattle and Denver. The change in twenty years has been enormous, almost inconceivable. The movement still goes on; but twenty-five years more will bring no one to tell. Meantime Mr. Ralph has given us an instantaneous photograph of that great opening region. The book is both interesting and readable; good to take up in snatches and odd moments, as well as to go through in order.

WHITE HEATHER. By Wm. Black. SANBORN & CO., New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, each, 80 cents.

In the new and popular edition the novel reader finds old friends in modest though restful attire. The author's welcome never wears out. Good yesterday, he is equally enjoyable today. "White Heather" is a romance of Scottish life, in the author's best style. It is at once readable and healthful in its influence. The reader will be quickly pleased to renew acquaintance with "Sabra and Umra." The flow of the narrative is easy and the characters are simple and natural.

ON THE ROAD HOME. Poems. By Margaret E. Webster. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.25.

The poems are tender and inspiring. They breathe in inspiration and hope; there is a spiritual uplift in them. Those who had the pleasure of first reading them in various periodicals—*Harper's Magazine*, *the Saturday Evening Post*, *the Sunday School Times*, and others—will be glad to meet them again in book form.

THE WHEEL OF TIME; and Other Stories. By Henry James. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.

The stories of Mr. James are always well come to the reading public. This volume contains three, brief and crisp, and among his best. Besides "The Wheel of Time," we have "Collaboration" and "Owen Wingrave."

NATH PORTER. A Memorial by Friends. Edited by George S. Merriam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.

As thinker, teacher and author, the late President Porter was one of the most remarkable men of his time. Every scholar would like to know something about him, and all who were ever associated with him as students will be glad to possess the warm tributes to his virtues and worth contained in this volume. The crowning part of his life was associated with Yale College as professor and president. His theological views are given by Prof. George P. Fisher, and his services as head of the college are estimated by President Carter J. Williams. The book abounds in valuable suggestion and reminiscence.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Charles and Mary Lamb. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

These "Tales" are among the choicest bits of English literature. The story is extracted from the drama and given in the most simple and tasteful form. They are here given in a single volume with fair type, good paper, and at a small price. This small volume will be enjoyed by the reader of real taste.

OUR QUADRICENTENNIAL AND CENTENNIAL JUBILEE. New York: E. B. Treat. Price, \$3.50.

This is a volume of masterpieces of eloquence delivered in the several States of the Union (1876-81), with Columbian addresses. The volume is edited by Frederick Saunders, librarian of Astor Library. The centennial volume has long been out of print, and the demand for it has led the publisher to re-issue it, with some of the Columbian addresses. More than a hundred orators speak in the volume. It is a library in itself on the country and the progress of the nineteenth century. The student, the professional man, the orator, the preacher, will want it and will find something on nearly every line of thought. The speakers among the most illustrious men of the Republic.

THOUGHTS OF A GOOD MAN. Selections from the Works of Frederick W. Robertson. Edited by Joseph B. Foster. New York: Houghton & Mifflin. Price, \$1.

Robertson's was one of the most elegant writers in England. His thoughts were choice and knew how to clothe them in beautiful English. He has many brief jewel-passages which appear strikingly well in brief quotations. The model preacher must, of course, be devout, intelligent and endowed with a good measure of common sense.

DONALD PATTERSON'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. E. R. Reeves. American Sunday School Union.

The author finds the sources of power in the man and his methods. He must be consecrated, earnest, and a worker in the various lines possible to him. Such a consecrated man, in touch with the masses and on fire himself, will be sure to kindle a flame about him.

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We have here a Western sketch—ideal, with many realistic features. The personal experiences of the writer during a summer spent in the West suggest the book. The old church described in the volume is copied from one which had stood there for thirty years. The stony roads, the peculiar idioms, and some of the very people are here described and serve to give life and reality to the story. The book affords a view of one of the many phases of the West.

THE PRAYER THAT TEACHES TO PRAY. By Marcus Dods, D. D. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis.

This is an admirable treatise on the Lord's Prayer. Though much has been written on this perfect model, there is always room for more from an author like Dr. Dods. Without giving any new theory, the great Scotch scholar unfolds the broad and deep truth contained in the Prayer in a clear and forcible manner. The book will prove acceptable to preacher and laic alike.

THE TRAGEDY OF WILD RIVER VALLEY. By Martha Finney. New York: Dodd & Mifflin Co.

The scene of this story is laid in the West. The time is the opening of the Civil War. After the war comes a robbery, which furnishes the tragedy of the story. The incidents are sufficiently startling for the pages of the *Police Gazette*. They are well narrated by the author.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF DREW THEORELICAL SEMINARY. New York: Houghton & Eaton. Price, \$1.

The Drew silver wedding came Oct. 26, 1892. The pamphlet contains Dr. Crook's admirable review of the school, together with the addresses of Bis. ps Foster and

Ramsay's book is a specimen of that thorough investigation which will be found both instructive and profitable by the Christian student.

THE WITNESS TO IMMORTALITY IN LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE. By Rev. George A. Gordon. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Mr. Gordon, of the Old South, the author of this work, is a fresh and strong thinker. The theme here chosen is one of the greatest in the range of human investigation, and he presents the results attained by the impartial intellects of the race—the poets, the philosophers, the Hebrew prophets, St. Paul the apostle, and above all Jesus Christ, who brought life and immortality to light, not simply by superior insight or astuteness of argument, but by the fact of His own rising from the dead. His argument capped them all and forever put to silence the opposition of vain men. The book will surprise thoughtful readers, who relish solid meat prepared in the best form and set forth in the best English.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH. By Oliver J. Thatcher, of the University of Chicago. Weston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

In this admirable little volume the results of the latest research in the field of Christian history are given in popular form and at active style. The account of the Roman Empire as a preparation for Christianity is among the best in brief form; and the chapter on the dispersion of the Jews is hardly less valuable. The record of the unfolding church, under Peter and Paul, is clear and extremely readable. The reader cannot fail to gather instruction and pleasure from the reading.

ESSAYS IN IDLENESS. By Arnes Rappold. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

"Essays in Idleness" are choice reading. The half dozen essays contained in the volume are curiously prepared and dainty. The slight labor of style sometimes checks spontaneously. A sample from the essay on "Words" will afford the best idea of the book. After quoting a bit from Sir Thomas Browne, she adds: "Such sentences, woven with curious skill from the rich fabric of seventeenth century English, defy the wrecking of time. In them a gentle dignity of thought finds its appropriate expression, and the restfulness of the unexposed mind breathes its quiet beauty into each cadenced sentence."

PRINCE RUPERT'S NAMESAKE. By Emily Weaver. Boston: Congregational S. S. Publishing Society. Price, \$1.50.

This is an English story of the restoration of King Charles II., and is connected with the struggle between Puritanism and the old faith. Rupert Starvo and his Aunt Mary, a few years older than himself, live with a sturdy old royalist, on what remains of the old estate. To recover a portion of the lost property, the young man visits London and is in the city during the Great Plague. On his return home he is arrested for attending a Puritan convention. As an outcome the family flies to America, and Rupert's Uncle Geoffrey becomes a Puritan preacher. The story is kept going with the times, and is agreeably told by the author.

MYSTERY DRESSER: A Summer Sowing. By Mildred Fairfax. Boston: Congregational Pub. Co.

This book has substantial merit. The tale is rehearsed with much freshness and interest. The main character is strongly drawn. It details the attempt of a young man to retrieve his fortune by foul means, until near the last, a pure and noble sister endeavored in vain to restrain him in his mad course. In addition to the interest the reader may feel in the story, he will find delightful descriptions of various places of interest in the island. Oster Cliff, Green Head, Anemone Cave, and Cathedral Rock will be recognized by all who have visited this famous summer resort.

JOSEPH IN NEW YORK; or, A Coupon from the Fresh Air Fund. By James O. Is. Boston: Bradley & Co.

The author is an admirable writer for the young. The story is designed for lads. The leading character is a man benevolently inclined. The reader will follow the coupon with interest.

CASSEL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

This is a volume of masterpieces of eloquence delivered in the several States of the Union (1876-81), with Columbian addresses. The volume is edited by Frederick Saunders, librarian of Astor Library. The centennial volume has long been out of print, and the demand for it has led the publisher to re-issue it, with some of the Columbian addresses. More than a hundred orators speak in the volume. It is a library in itself on the country and the progress of the nineteenth century. The student, the professional man, the orator, the preacher, will want it and will find something on nearly every line of thought. The speakers among the most illustrious men of the Republic.

POPPY'S SCIENCE MONTHLY for October abounds in valuable material. The leading article contains an elaborate and full account of the study of electricity. New departments have been created. In so far as the field of science has the advance, during the past twenty years, been so great. There is also a long article on the character of the "Southwestern Plant Group." The duty of the State to the insane is ably treated. (New York: S. S. McClure.)

COLLIER'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

This is a volume of masterpieces of eloquence delivered in the several States of the Union (1876-81), with Columbian addresses. The volume is edited by Frederick Saunders, librarian of Astor Library. The centennial volume has long been out of print, and the demand for it has led the publisher to re-issue it, with some of the Columbian addresses. More than a hundred orators speak in the volume. It is a library in itself on the country and the progress of the nineteenth century. The student, the professional man, the orator, the preacher, will want it and will find something on nearly every line of thought. The speakers among the most illustrious men of the Republic.

GOLDEN GROWNDYNE. By Evelyn Everett.

This story of the English middle class is well wrought out and told in a clear and simple style, without ever rising to high water mark.

SOURCES OF PULPIT POWER. By Rev. A. S. Bushnall. New York: The Argus Press.

The author finds the sources of power in the man and his methods. He must be consecrated, earnest, and a worker in the various lines possible to him. Such a consecrated man, in touch with the masses and on fire himself, will be sure to kindle a flame about him.

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THE MODEL PREACHER: A Baccalaureate Address,

The Family.

"LONGING."
(ZION'S HERALD, AUG. 2.)
H. F. A.

Dear friend, the "reach across the empty years," Where deep in graves the loved ones now lie sleeping, Even could it touch the hand once warm and strong, Would bring, instead of joy, sad cause for weeping. For though that touch might wake the loved to life, And fill our cup with joys of other years, For him, thus called from heavenly bliss to earth, "Would be, in spite of love, sad cause for tears." No, friend, the past with all its wealth of bliss, E'en should it come again with love supernal, Could bring to sunken souls no halcyon cup, Filled to the brim with dreary joys eternal; For loving arms, once chilled by death's cold touch, And eyes so sweet and soft to memory's sight, Would find the brightness of earth's fairest morn But noonday resting 'neath the shades of night. "The great white throne" is bright with changeless love; Its lambent flame is soft as dewy eve; And even to the footstool of the King, We may our hungry hearts in gladness bring, And with soft arms around us, even there May feel a thrill which angels fair would share. Oh, let us hope and trust, and sweetly wait For the best meeting at the golden gate!

SHUTTING DOWN THE MILLS.

Well, the worst has come to the worst, wife, The mills they shut down tonight; For the company's been a losin' Their money clear out o' sight. And they ain't no orders a-comin', And the market is dreadfully slack; And the whole consarn, the super says, Is just a goin' to wrack. So they closed the doors tonight, wife, Es' I couldn't keep back the tears, To see them shinin' the doors for good That had swung so many years. But it isn't bad for us, wife; For we've nary chick nor child; But Jim and the rest o' them fellers, They was everlastin' wild. I've worked by the side o' Jim now For a dozen years and more, En' I never see him look so beat Es' so despit-like before. Just think o' them little children, And his sickly, albin' wife! Wouldn't change places now with Jim This night, you can bet your life. Well, they's plenty, and plenty uv' others, That's in no better trim, I can't see straight fur ourselves, but I yam, I keep a thinkin' uv' Jim. But if you haven't the heart, wife, Uv' a blazin' angel uv' light! Well do you say — hep Jim's wee kids, While we hav' the sup and bite. The' mills they shut down, me own wife, God's hands they are open wide; Es' as we share with the poorer than us, No fear but He will provide.

— M. Dawson Phelps.

THOUGHTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

Folded hands are not necessarily resigned ones. The patience who really smiles on grief usually stands or walks, or even runs. — Ruskin.

Some murmur when their sky is clear And wholly bright to view, If one small cloud did appear In that great host of blue And some with tearful love are filled If but one streak of light, Once ray of God's good mercy, gild The darkness of their night.

— Trench.

The deeds now are the seed corn of eternity. Each single act, in each several day, good or bad, is a portion of that seed. — Fuzzy.

Sunlight is never more grateful than after a long watch in the midnight blackness; Christ's presence is never more acceptable than after a time of weeping on account of His departure. It is a sad thing that we should depart to lose ourselves to be made to be grateful for them; let us mourn over this crookedness of our nature; and let us strive to express our thankfulness for mercies, so that we may not have to lament their removal. If thou desirest Christ for a perpetual Guest, give Him all the keys of thine heart; let not one cabinet be locked up from Him; give Him the range of every room, and the key of every chamber; thus thou will constrain Him to remain. — Spurgeon.

I say to my friend, "Be a Christian." That means to be a full man. And he says to me, "I have not time to be a Christian. I have not room. If my life was not so full, You don't know how hard I work from morning to night. What time is there for me to be a Christian? What time is there, what room is there, for Christianity to be such a life as mine?" But does it not seem to us strange, so absurd, that it was not man himself, but the world should be such a thing as that? It is as if the orator had said it had no room for the steam. It is as if the ocean had said it had no room for the tide. It is as if the man said that he had no room for his soul. It is as if life said that it had no time to live, when it is life. It is life. A man is not living without it. And for a man to say that "I am so full in life that I have no room for life," you see immediately to what absurdity it reduces itself. — Phillips Brooks.

He who hath seen his grain fields gather bight Heeds not the withering of the garden flowers; He grieves not at the day's withdrawing light Who in a dungeon numbers his dim hours; He fears not the storm upon his head, Whose garments with the rough salt wave are asp'le. And he whose fire within his house is dead, Into the outer air will go unclouded! So he whose life some weak, loved hand has taken, Finds not the staff of bandaged wisdom, Nor troublous thought, when he is shaken; For tasting all, he hath no more to shun; The Night, the Cold, the Dearth, the Wound Obscure. That men call Death, unmoved he shall endure.

— EDITH M. THOMAS, in October Scribner's.

* * * Is the soul in trouble? Does he despair of life? Does he give up all thought of friends on earth? Is he ready for suicide? It seems dark about him. But when the distant is brought to his view, the star of Bethlehem breaks on his vision, the thoughts come to him as to Hagar of old, "Thou God seest me." I have often felt that the ordinary manner of quoting this verse, "Thou God seest me," does not present it as Hagar did it. She knew that God saw Abraham and Sarah; she knew the divine care and protection were given to them; but when, in the wilderness and in danger of death, God's providence seemed to have failed it affected her heart, and she cried out, "The God sees me," the poor, the unworthy, the unregarded. It was the sense of divine compassion condescending so much as to look at her that soothed her heart. And when sickness comes, when strength declines, when death is near, when loved ones are carried away, how

faith comes to our aid! We shall see our friends again. We are laid here in the grave; we know they are safe with God. We ourselves can die with comfort and even with joy if we know that death is but a passport to blessedness, that this intellect, freed from all material chains, shall rise and thine. — Bishop Simpson.

* * *

The volcano is quiet and silent for years. No fires and lava pour forth from its crater. Meanwhile people venture up its slopes, and plant their gardens, and build their villas, and plant their vineyards; and flowers bloom, and fruits hang in purple clusters, and beauty covers the once fire-worn, lava-furred mountain-slopes. But has the volcano really been tamed? Have its fires been put out? Is all permanently peaceful in the mountain's heart?

Is it otherwise in the breast of him who has merely trained himself into good moral and ethical habits? What the best mere self-culture can do for a life is no more than the planting of flowers and vineyards on the volcano's sides while all its fires still burn within, ready to break forth again any day in all their old fury. Good manners are not religion. The heart must be changed. The heart of stone must be made a heart of flesh. The heart that hates God and goodness and holiness and purity, must become a heart that loves God, and loves His way and His will. — J. R. Miller, D. D.

MARCIA'S LEAF.

MARY A. SAWYER.

"MOLASSES candy!"

Marcia Dare's lip curled. "Molasses candy! A candy-pull! Such a childish thing!"

"If I want it, it's no matter what it is!" retorted her cousin Frank.

"Indeed! Unfortunately, it is not a matter for you to decide. In aunt's absence I am housekeeper, and I do not choose to have it."

"You think you'll have everything your own way, do you? You are mistaken! If you are mistress because mother is away, I am master because father is away; and, as master, I intend to have a candy-pull tomorrow evening."

"Not a drop of molasses shall be boiled in this house!"

"I'll send the jugs down to be filled this very day."

"I'll look them up."

"Thanks! Much obliged! I'll make sure of them now."

Marcia laughed contemptuously as her cousin swiftly left the room. "Do you think you can outwit me?" she called.

"Yes!"

"Try it."

Frank, clattering down the stairs, made no reply. Marcia walked to the window which swept the street, and seated herself. Already her active brain was at work, and before Frank, bearing a large jug in each hand, was half-way down the block, her plan of action was matured.

She rose suddenly and tapped on the window. A young girl, hurrying by, turned, smiled, and ran up the steps.

Marcia admitted her. "Come in," she said; "I'm so glad I saw you. Guess what that tiresome Frank wants now."

"Sewing?"

"Sewing! No; he never comes to me with his mending, I assure you."

"A composition written?"

"He'd get a lot of help from me!"

"Declamation hunted up?"

"No, he knows I wouldn't do it."

"Well, what is it?"

"A candy pull!"

"Oh!" said Betty Brown, "I didn't suppose you meant that."

"How did you know anything about it?"

Bridget demurred: "How'll I ever get the tay w'l all them things a-drippin'? An' mix me bread and scrub my floor?"

"It must be done. Have Mrs. Priest stretch the lines at once."

Frank made one more protest.

"It be down w'l rheumatics I'll be w'l th' damp in 'em-a-stealin' inside me bones."

"They must be dried. There is no other place. Keep a good fire, and by bedtime they will be dry."

"We could lug 'em —"

"Say no more, Bridget. Hang them in the kitchen."

Marcia was getting out preserves for supper when Frank burst into the room. "How are we to make candy, I'd like to know, with a kitchen full of wet sheets?" he exclaimed.

"They are quilts and blankets."

"What's the odds?" angrily. "You know I wanted the kitchen this evening."

"When blankets are washed, they must be dried."

"You needn't have had 'em washed."

"I am the best judge, Frank."

"Couldn't you have waited till tomorrow?"

"I don't believe you thought of it till yesterday!" I believe you did it on purpose!"

"Will you ask Bridget to bring in the cocoa? I am ready."

"I'll tell her to fling those things into the tubs!" leaving the room.

The meal which followed was a silent one. Toward its close Frank jumped up suddenly.

"What's the matter with the gas?" he said.

"It flickers, I see," answered Marcia.

"Flickers! flickers! It's going out!"

"Try another burner," suggested Marcia, placidly stirring her cocoa.

"Try another!" scurried. "If one doesn't burn, another won't."

Nevertheless he lit every burner of the chandelier.

"So much light is unnecessary," commented Marcia.

Frank made no reply. Fixing his eyes upon the chandelier, he waited. When the gas, which at first burned brilliantly, became a mere speck of light, he turned to Marcia.

"I understand," he said, "and it's a mean revenge to take. But you haven't outwitted me yet! The boys will come just the same."

"I don't think they'll boil much candy in the kitchen," thought Marcia.

"Of course," promptly. "But then, you know, I don't care what he says."

"Oh, well, you'll have it yet! I wish I could come, but they don't invite girls. Good-by. I know you'll enjoy it!"

Marcia watched Frank narrowly when they met at the tea-table. He seemed in excellent spirits, she thought. Had he seen Betty? she wondered.

She spoke sharply when, at the conclusion of the meal, Frank put on his coat:

"Where are you going? You know that

saint wished you to stay at home evening." Frank made no reply.

"Where are you going?"

"Where I choose."

"What pleasing manners!"

"Opening the door."

"I shall sit up for you. I know my duty. I shall wait."

"Till daylight doth appear," trolled Frank, as he ran down the steps, "Till daylight doth appear."

Betty Brown thinks I'll give way to him, does she?" said Marcia, angrily. "She is mistaken."

She did not speak when Frank presently returned and came into the parlor. He opened a small parcel. She looked furtively at him. He held a piece of striped linen-crash in his hands.

"For his apron! He thinks I'll offer to make it!"

Frank rose presently, and brought his mother's work-basket to the table. From beneath her half-closed lids Marcia watched him cut the stuff in two and thread a coarse needle. He fitted a thimble upon his third finger and began to sew. Marcia resumed her reading. She glanced from time to time at the silent figure, stooping, with flushed face and knitted brows, over the coarse fabric. At nine o'clock she rose. "It is bed-time," she said. "You can finish that fishnet —"

"Fish-net! It's an apron!"

"An apron! that thing!"

"I'd like to see you —"

"I'm going into the kitchen. I shall turn off the gas in five minutes."

"I'll light it again if you do!"

"Will you?" thought Marcia. "Perhaps you'll boil candy tomorrow night."

She left her chair and went to the window. It was raining, and the air was thick with fog. A sudden desire for air seized her.

"The whole house is full of steam from those blankets," she said impatiently. "I'll open the door."

Stepping into the hall, she stopped, abruptly. "They're here! they're making their candy!" she exclaimed, as the odor of boiling molasses reached her. She leaned over the stair-rail. A sound of laughter came up from the lower regions. It was faint, but it was laughter unmistakable.

"They are in the kitchen! They have hung the blankets against the door! I will go down and confront them!"

She crept down the dark passage, she stole through the dark passage, she stood outside the kitchen-door and listened. She heard the ticking of the clock, she heard Bridget's voice crooning an old love-tune.

"Not there! Where are they? Not in the cellar — there is no stove there. Ah! I have it! They are boiling the molasses in the furnace!"

She felt her way to the cellar-door. She opened it. All doubt vanished. Her face grew scarlet with anger. "The oil-stoves!" she exclaimed; "I forgot them."

Her curiosity prevailed presently, and stealing softly inside the doorway, she stooped and looked into the large, dim space. The boys were congregated at one end. There were the oil-stoves, and there, suspended from the beams, were a half-dozen lanterns. Stooing over the large kettles were four or five boys, stirring energetically; the others, she saw, were making preparations to work the candy. All wore long aprons, and all, talking, laughing, gesticulating, were apparently in high spirits. "Over my discomfiture, no doubt," thought Marcia.

She opened the door startled her. Bridget must not find her there, nor must a tardy guest discover her. Without further thought, she ran down stairs and concealed herself behind the furnace. Hardly had she reached it when two others of the club, ushered by Bridget, who held her lamp aloft, dashed down the stairs. They joined the others, but presently, Marcia, peering out cautiously, saw them coming toward her. Her heart beat fast. If they should see her!

At the side of the furnace nearest her they stopped, divesting themselves of overcoats and rubbers. One was talking energetically. The boys were congregated at one end. There were the oil-stoves, and there, suspended from the beams, were a half-dozen lanterns. Stooing over the large kettles were four or five boys, stirring energetically; the others, she saw, were making preparations to work the candy. All wore long aprons, and all, talking, laughing, gesticulating, were apparently in high spirits. "Over my discomfiture, no doubt," thought Marcia.

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The Sunday School.

FOURTH QUARTER, LESSON IV

Sunday, October 22

Rom. 12: 1-15.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

CHRISTIAN LIVING.

I. The Lesson Introduced.

1. GOSPEL TEXT: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good" (Rom. 12: 21).

2. HOURS READINGS: Monday—Rom. 12: 1-15; Tuesday—1-18; 2: 1-11. Wednesday—Luke 10: 1-10. Thursday—John 11: 30-36. Friday—12: 1-10. Saturday—Heb. 13: 15-21. Sunday—John 17: 11-21.

II. The Lesson Paraphrased.

God's "mercy" having been shown by the gift of His dear Son, and justified by faith alone and sanctification by the Spirit, having been clearly taught, the Apostle now takes up Christian obligations. He begs believers, because God has been so good to them, to provide so perfect a sacrifice for them, to become themselves "consecrated victims," not slain like the lamb upon the altar, but living, after offering up their whole beings in the flames of a holy devotion to His cause. This would be simply "reason ab initio" on their part and would be "acceptable" to God. He beg them, further, not to fashion their lives after the model presented by the world around them, but to work out that high "transfigured" type of living which the renewing Spirit abiding within would both teach and enable them to accomplish; then would they have a clear perception of God's "good, and acceptable, and perfect" will—the only true model—and be able to perform it. Following these precepts they would first learn to be humble—not to aspire, as members of Christ's church, to what is beyond them, but to desire to be only what God would have them individually be with their "measure of faith." The human body has many members, and their offices differ; so believers constitute "one body in Christ and every one member of another" (R. V., "and severally members one of another").—"In the church, which is the organ of Christ's life on the earth (His body), there is not only a multiplicity of members, but also a diversity of functions, every believer having a particular gift whereby he ought to become the auxiliary of all the rest—their member. Hence it follows that every one should remain in his function, on the one hand that he may be able to render to the rest that he may not distract them in the exercise of their gift" (Aldford).

3. **For I say, through the grace given unto me—in virtue of my apostolic office and authority. Not to think of himself more highly than he ought, etc.**—"There is a play on the words here in the original which can only be clumsy conveyed in another language: 'not to be high-minded above that which he ought to be minded, but to be minded as to be sober-minded'" (Aldford). According as God had dealt . . . measure of faith—"the degree of light and power with which a man is endowed;" "beyond that he should not go, he should not be 'puffed up' with conceit, in a word."

4. **For I elucidating the fact that God apportioned variously to various persons;** because the Christian community is like a "body" with many members having various duties. See the same idea further worked out in 1 Cor. 12: 28-31" (Aldford). One body in Christ and every one member of another (R. V., "and severally members one of another").—"In the church, which is the organ of Christ's life on the earth (His body), there is not only a multiplicity of members, but also a diversity of functions, every believer having a particular gift whereby he ought to become the auxiliary of all the rest—their member. Hence it follows that every one should remain in his function, on the one hand that he may be able to render to the rest that he may not distract them in the exercise of their gift" (Aldford).

5. **Having then gifts—supernatural endowments, sometimes added to and heightening particular natural endowments** (Whedon). Prophecy—"primarily, the inspired prediction of future events; secondly, the inspired utterance of any inspired truth; thirdly, the living and powerful preaching of truth contained in God's inspired word" (Whedon); in other words, the New Testament preacher. According to the proportion of faith—not following the proportion of faith—but following the proportion of the ruler, chearfares him that sheweth mercy. Love should have no taint of hypocrisy. "Then," says Farrar, "with a free interchange of participles, inflexions, and imperatives, and with a mixture of general and special exhortations, the Apostle urges them to love, kindness, and hope, patience, prayer, especially forgiveness, sympathy, mutual esteem, self-restraint, the steady love of God, the steady loathing of evil, the deliberate victory of virtue over vice."

III. The Lesson Explained.

I beseech you therefore—"as we grand deduction from the great doctrine of justification and sanctification by perfect facts taught in the last eleven chapters, that this ethical section becomes a full and beautiful expansion of chapter 6, in which the Apostle denies that the doctrine of faith is conducive to sin and shows theoretically that it is the powerful incentive to holiness. That production of holiness he now deduces from that faith" (Whedon). By the mercies of God—as exhibited, principally, in the great Sacrifice provided for sin. Present your bodies—"in spiritual parallelism with the body of the sacrificial victim. Yet not only is there parallelism, but there is contrast. The victim's body is a dead body, the Christian's a living, active body. The sacrifice of the victim was a mere animal sacrifice; that of the Christian is a rational one. And though both were alike "holy" and "acceptable," yet there is an immensurable higher gradation of the "holy" and "acceptable" in the Christian, because his is a rational service" (Whedon). How can the body become a sacrifice? Let them sit upon no evil thing, and it hat be some a sacrifice; let thy tongue speak nothing filthy, and hath become an offering; let thy hand do no evil deed, and it hath become a whole burst offering. Or rather, love is not enough, but we must have good works also; let the hands do alms, the mouth then that cross one, and the hearing of leisure evermore for reading of Scripture (Chrysostom). Your reasonable service—is agreeable to reason" (Pelikan). "worship which is rendered by the spirit or soul (spiritual)" (Thayer); "the service which rationally corresponds to the moral premises contained in the faith which professes" (Meyer).

The sacrifices of the Jewish service might be divided to two kinds: the first, comprising the offerings of red before reconciliation and to him (sacrifice for sin and for trespass); the other, the sacrifices offered after the obtaining of reconciliation and serving to celebrate it (the thank offering and the peace offering). The fundamental idea of the first part of the Epistle to the Romans is the offering of the spirit. The offering of the spirit or soul (spiritual) (Thayer); "the service which rationally corresponds to the moral premises contained in the faith which professes" (Meyer).

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Review of the Week.

Tuesday, October 3.

Continuation of the debate on silver re-
peal in the Senate.

A net increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in
the public debt last month.

Armenian shoemakers in Auburn, Me.,
attacked by a mob of union men and driven
to their boarding-place.

The Amoskeag Mills at Manchester to
start work again this week.

Terrible cyclone on the Gulf coast; the
business section of Mobile four feet under
water; the orange crop seriously damaged;
many persons killed in New Orleans and
vicinity.

The Red Cross Society housing, feeding
and clothing 30,000 people at Beaufort, S. C.,
suffers from the awful storm.

Rio Janeiro bombarded all day Sunday
by the rebel fleet.

Wednesday, October 4.

The Moors attack the Spanish garrison
in Melilla, in Morocco; a fierce and bloody
battle fought; the Spaniards retire to the
city.

The remains of Prof. Richard Proctor,
the astronomer, removed to Greenwood Cemetery
from an obscure grave.

The almost total destruction by fire of
street railway property in Canton, O., will
compel the citizens to walk for a month.

The climax of the World's Columbian
Exposition to be a memorial to the govern-
ments of the world asking for the adoption of
arbitration in settling all international dis-
putes.

Rev. Father A. C. Hall accepts the call
to the bishopric of Vermont.

The Argentine rebellion over; its leader
arrested.

Five hundred Indian boys and girls
from Carlisle, visit the World's Fair.

Windle rides a mile on his bicycle in
1.5 minutes.

The death roll from Sunday's storm in
the Gulf increasing; over 200 drowned; the
destruction at Pensacola, Mobile, New Or-
leans and outlying districts terrible; the losses
counted by millions.

A bill to modify the Geary Chinese Ex-
clusion act agreed upon by the House com-
mittee; the Odell Bankruptcy bill to be re-
ported.

Cholera raging in Palermo; 26 deaths in
twenty-four hours.

Thursday, October 5.

The loss of life by the Gulf storm now
put at about 1,200; the property loss, \$5,
000,000.

Rev. Dr. George Hodges, of Pittsburgh,
called to the deanship of the Cambridge
Theological School, left vacant by the election
of Dr. Lawrence, Bishop.

A \$400 verdict against Hon. A. P.
Moore in the breach-of-promise suit brought
by Mrs. Anna D. Van Houten.

Missionary H. R. Thornton, of the
American Missionary Association, killed by
Indians in Alaska.

High water mark reached on the pension
roll; the number of pensioners will now
steadily decrease.

The Manchester Ship Canal, Eng., to be
opened by Jan. 1.

Friday, October 6.

Dr. William Lawrence consecrated Prot-
estant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, in
Trinity Church, this city.

Admiral Mello again bombs Rio.

The death by cholera in Palermo last
week reached the number of 220.

Brooklyn's population falls short by
only 1,000 of 1,000,000 souls.

Fr. Ignatius sets the church congress in
Birmingham, Eng., an uproar by denoun-
cing Rev. Charles Gore; he is hissed.

Tufts College opens with its largest
freshman class; 23 ladies registered.

Saturday, October 7.

The Gunard "Lucania" makes a new
ocean record, western passage — 5 days, 13
hours, 25 minutes.

The people of Rio abandoning the city;
the bombardment constant; many outrages
committed by the soldiers of the government.

Three train robbers tracked and killed
by a marshal's posse in Montana.

Joseph L. Cornelius, a Harvard divinity
student, stricken with typhoid fever, thrusts
his head into a burning furnace at the Massa-
chusetts General Hospital, dying soon after-
ward.

Continuous sessions to be made in
the Senate until the silver-repeal ob-
structionists are tired out.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, charged with
having pardoned 63 convicts and commuted
the sentences of 32 more — all in seven
months.

More than 20,000 miners on strike in
Bogart.

Louisiana terrorised by "regulators,"
who threaten planters if they give cotton be-
fore it reaches 10 cents a pound.

Williams College celebrates its centen-
nial.

The latest reports from the Gulf storm
put the number of those lost at 2,275.

Greenhaze and Welcom to head the
Republican ticket in this State.

The Spanish 3d army corps embarking
for Morocco.

Today Chicago's day at the World's Fair.

Thirty two new cases of yellow fever at
Brunswick, Ga., yesterday.

Steamer "Russia" detained at New
York quarantine station on account of chol-
era suspects.

A truce arranged at Rio; Admiral Mello
agrees not to renew the bombardment.

You don't know how much better you will
feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will
drive off that tired feeling and make you
strong.

THE CONFERENCES.

[Continued from Page 5.]

charge would be a great help to the church,
allowing a large salary to the pastor who
may serve. Bro. Smith would gladly receive
subscriptions, small or great, from far or near.

Asbury. — The pastor received 15 on probation,
8 from probation, and baptised 1 at last
communion. The revival spirit is fac-
tional.

From Rev. F. W. Smith, *Peak's Island*, I
received one of those pleasant letters which is
always so welcome, in which he rather fa-
tional remarks that the audience is small
in the winter, and he wanted something to
draw, so had a new chimney put in. It is at
least essential to have a house inviting
enough to leave the people without excuse
when the preacher does his duty. We con-
gratulate him on improvements.

Against all financial depression and with
mill wheels standing still Rev. A. A. D. at
Saco, presented the interests of Zion's
HERALD and ourselves, and made a suc-
cess of getting subscribers.

Chestnut St., Portland. — A very interesting
farewell reception was given Sister Ina
Moses, one of the members of this church,
on Sept. 25. Addresses were made by Arthur
Callahan and Miss Wiley on the part of the
League, of which she is a member, and by
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Donnell, Charles Baker,
Mrs. Humphrey and Rev. I. L. Luce on the part
of the church. Miss Woodman, an intimate
friend of Miss Moses, in a very pleasant and
appropriate speech, presented her with a
purse of money, and the outgoing mission-
ary responded with deep emotion. Miss
Moses is employed by the Parent Board to
go to Peru, South America. Rev. M. S.
Hughes, pastor of the church, returned from
his Western trip Sept. 29, in good health and
spirits, and was warmly welcomed by his
society and the people generally, for he
has come to be the people's preacher and
friend. On Monday, Oct. 2, a World's Fair
sociable was held in the vestry, and several
who had visited the Exhibition gave very
graphic and interesting sketches of what they
had seen and heard. Mr. Hughes then gave
the large company a word-picture of the great
White City, and especially the "Midway."
While Bro. Hughes was away he had the
delightful privilege of meeting his old
parishioners in Iowa and preaching to them.
There is a special revival spirit in the church
the regular services. Chestnut Street is a
bee-hive church; the flowers are in blossom;
the workers bring honey, and send out
swarms. Revival churches send mission-
aries, and many parishes should go with those
who go forth for Jesus' sake.

Now is the opportunity for revival work,
and every church should do its utmost before
the rash of the holidays, the blizzards of
winter, or the quagmires of spring. P.

Leviathan District.

Mechanic Falls. — Indications of good mul-
tiply. On Sept. 3, 4 persons were baptized and
6 received on probation. A Junior League was
organized Sept. 1 with twenty-
one members. Seven members have since
been added. The Epworth League recently
gave a lawn party to the children. A success-
ful harvest concert by the children was given
Sept. 24. There have been several conver-
sions during the month and new voices testi-
fying of the saving power of Christ. The pas-
tor and people care for the children are
providing both for the present and the future
welfare of the church.

West Cumberland. — The quarterly meet-
ing, Sept. 24, was an interesting occasion. At
the close of the morning service the people
went to a neighboring lake where the presiding
elder baptized eight persons. One of
these — a lady — had come from Alien's
Corner. Rev. A. B. Clark, the pastor, is in
abundant labor. God has given to him in
this his first parish seal to his ministry.

Lisbon Falls. — After several years of
successful labors Rev. Wm. Feistkorn has
resigned his work for the purpose of taking
post graduate studies in Harvard University.
The people at Lisbon Falls regret his depart-
ure, but await with hope and expectation his
return.

Brockton, Franklin Chapel. — Three have
been converted, 1 received on probation, and 1
into full membership during September. The
Sunday school holds a monthly missionary
meeting. Missionary work is not done simply on
paper, but some of the Leaguers and converts who
have been organized into a praying band
actually go into the homes of the irreligious
to read, talk, pray, and persuade them to
better things.

Brockton, Franklin Chapel. — The people are
being carried steadily on. The pastor, Rev. J. E.
Johnson, the Epworth League recently
gave a lawn party to the children. A success-
ful harvest concert by the children was given
Sept. 24. There have been several conver-
sions during the month and new voices testi-
fying of the saving power of Christ. The pas-
tor and people care for the children are
providing both for the present and the future
welfare of the church.

Brockton, Central. — The congregations
during the month of September were the larg-
est for several years. "Rallying Sunday"
showed an actual membership in the Sunday
school of 648. Oct. 1, 2 were received on
probation, 2 by letter, and 1 into full
membership.

Brockton, Central. — Preparations for a
new church are being carried steadily on.
The pastor, Rev. Herman Young, has taken
the work among the Swedish people of
Stoughton and is also trying to gather them
together in Plympton. Oct. 1, 2 were received on
probation, 2 by letter, and 1 into full
membership.

Brockton, Franklin Chapel. — One received
on probation, and 1 into full membership during
September. The Sunday school holds a monthly
missionary meeting. Missionary work is not done
simply on paper, but some of the Leaguers and
converts who have been organized into a praying
band actually go into the homes of the irreligious
to read, talk, pray, and persuade them to
better things.

Brockton, South Street. — The people, after
rebuilding and beautifying their church, have
founded a mission in Leyden Park, in the
south part of the city. A Sunday school has
been organized with 71 scholars. The mis-
sion bids fair to develop into a strong church.
Two have recently sought the Lord.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Portland District.

The first Sabbath of October was a
day for reception of members and baptisms.
We have heard from a few of the charges.
Rev. A. A. Lewis, of Saco, received 10 into
the church, and had a baptism. Rev. W. S.
McIntire, of Biddeford, had reception of
members and baptism. It was a very inter-
esting day at Old Orchard.

The reception of members contributed to the interest, as did
the presence of Rev. T. P. Adams who was
with them the last Sabbath for this season.
It is quite possible that Rev. C. Munger may
also be absent for a while. Rev. A. Sykes-
ter, at Saco Ferry, the other part of the
charge, is selling out, and is about to remove from
the place. At Congress Street, Portland, Rev. G. D. Lindsay had a baptism and
received 6 into the church. At the close of
the service, Rev. C. Munger, who was
present, addressed the people. All hearts were captivated by his
words. Jesse Lee, according to his own

Journal, organized a class in Poland

Empire in December of 1796; he also, previous to
that, preached in the old kitchen, now used as
a class-room, and had three converted at
the meeting. According to Dr. E. F. Triff,
Bishop Roberts and McEndree have
preached from the pulpit of the church in
this place; also Bishop Soule, George and
Peck have spoken in the old class-room. In
the evening, in a crowded room, Dr. Ken-
dig gave his experience from earliest child
hood to the present.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

Rockland District.

Bremen. — The parsonage is receiving a
coat of paint. Its appearance is much im-
proved. Rev. G. E. Edgett, of Round Pond,
recently preached here, in exchange with the
pastor, Rev. W. A. Mooresey, an excellent
sermon. Rev. D. B. Phelan, of Waldoboro,
also delivered a most interesting discourse for
the presiding elder, Oct. 1. Mr. Mooresey is
doing very acceptable work among this peo-
ple.

Noblesboro. — Monday, Sept. 25, the annual
meeting of the trustees of the Camp-meeting
Association was held. The following officers
were elected: Hon. J. H. Hewett, of F. L.
Carney, treasurer and superintendent; F. L.
Carney, treasurer and superintendent; J. Fred
Hall, clerk. The financial standing of the
Association was found in a very satis-
factory condition. The debt has been re-
duced. Aid is to be given to church building
cottage on the grounds within a year.

Hadlock. — Everything is going well.
Rev. G. J. Palmer, the pastor, is in labor
abundant. Souls are being saved and
beleved greatly blessed. A fair held recently
netted the society nearly \$100.

Dresden. — We learn through the cor-
responding secretary of the W. F. M. S. of
Rockland District that "as the result of the
work of Mrs. E. B. Stevens, of Baltimore,
auxiliaries have been organised in Dresden and
in Woolwich, which are taking up the
work with enthusiasm. The society in Rock-
land has been greatly encouraged and
strengthened and the work on the district
methodically advanced."

The Sabbath congregations in Dresden are growing in numbers.
The Sabbath-school is flourishing. There are
many promises of good success. Rev. J. S.
Thomaston is the pastor.

South Thomaston. — Rev. W. H. Maffit
and wife have been visiting friends in
Belfast and Northport. They return to their
work with renewed enthusiasm. They are